

# The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1909.

## AN ENLIGHTENED PRIMARY BILL.

Speaker Byrd's remarkably strong and advanced primary bill can be in-  
 dorsed almost without reservation. It is a singularly complete, vigorous, searching and comprehensive document. It shows an extraordinarily thorough grasp on the many details of this complicated question, and on nearly every point it takes a stand as modern and progressive as any State in the Union has yet reached. That it will be regarded as unthinkably "radical" by many contemporary observers on the watch-towers goes without saying. For ourselves we are not in the least frightened by that word, and we are happy to say this proposed law suits us as a whole mightily well.

The boldest thing in it is the provision limiting the amount of money that a candidate may spend during the primary campaign. Only one other State, we believe, has yet definitely legislated on this point, though many have talked about it, and the evils of very large disbursements have been made plain enough in them all. Mr. Byrd would let no candidate spend more than a sum equal to 10 cents for every vote received by the candidate polling the largest vote in the last election. This bases the expenditure on the size of the electorate, which is exactly what it should be based on. On the percentage here named, Democratic candidates for State offices in 1913 would be allowed to expend some \$7,000 or \$8,000. We should say that this was too high, but it is infinitely better than the unlimited condition of the present.

Mr. Byrd would make the primary compulsory on all parties of reputable size, which meets our views exactly. He would make the cost of it paid by the cities and counties, which is the way elections are paid for, and which fully meets our view and that of others that the expense should be met by the people, not the handful of candidates. The character of these expenditures is rigidly fixed and limited. As an evidence of good faith, the Speaker would charge the candidates each a nominal fee, equal to 3 per cent. of one year's salary of the office to which they aspire. All the protection of the election law is thrown about the nominating system. The so-called platform convention is not made mandatory, but each party is expressly authorized to have one at its discretion. Newspapers are absolutely forbidden to print paid editorial matter in support of any candidate unless such matter is plainly marked as an advertisement and the name of the person paying for it printed. A plurality vote is decisive, exactly as it is in an election.

Many of these definite points have long been advocated in The Times-Dispatch. Not one of the others is not sane, workable and intelligent. As a whole they make up a bill which would, in our judgment, give the State a primary law probably not surpassed anywhere. The primary subcommittee of the Democratic State Central Committee will meet very soon to formulate the official bill ordered by the Roanoke convention. That its members will carefully weigh and study the Speaker's bill is not to be doubted. That they will not all be pleased with all its provisions is also as clear as the noonday sun. Before any primary bill is ever enacted into law, we shall see the most diametric opinions expressed on every single point, from opposing compulsory primaries and plurality decisions to rejecting the whole system. The Byrd draft gives the critics something to begin firing at right away. Whether they like it or not, they can hardly fail to recognize in it an enlightened, exhaustive and fearless attempt to codify one of the most complicated questions of the day.

## THE GREATEST RECORD OF 1909.

The world expected much of this year. It was the centenary of "the great year of great men," and if there is anything in a mere date, the year should have been marked by some great human achievement. As the months went by there was little to justify such hopes. But for the forward leaps in the science of aviation and the discovery of the North Pole, there was little of spectacular incident to mark the year.

But now comes the announcement of a record that may well challenge the admiration of the ages, a record that truly sets a high-water mark in man's humanity to man. According to reliable statistics just compiled, the citizens of America, during the year 1909, have made public gifts of \$141,250,000. The greatness of this bounty can only be seen by comparison: the liberal men and women of this country gave away, in a single year, more gold than the civilized world possessed in Caesar's time; the country more than doubled its charity of twenty years ago; and one single benefactor in the long list, Mr. Kennedy, bequeathed

more money to charity than the total amount of gifts made in 1870. But the magnitude of this philanthropy is seen as much in its purpose as in its amount. Most of these great gifts went directly for objects which concern the welfare of the country. This can best be seen by the following summary:

Education.....\$54,766,603  
 Charitable institutions.....56,894,043  
 Municipal works, etc.....1,082,025  
 Missions.....12,265,000  
 Churches and religious work, other than missions.....9,484,000  
 Art museums.....4,703,000  
 Libraries.....3,995,136  
 Medical research.....3,500,000  
 Christian associations.....1,500,000

No man can read this list without foreseeing, to some extent, at least, its possibilities for America. What good will be achieved, what blessings will be bestowed, and what suffering will be averted by this bounty? The gifts are consecrated not to causes which benefit the few, but to work, religious, cultural, charitable and scientific, that will bring a better chance in life to millions.

For our part, we must believe this glorious record of the year means that the world is growing better. What else could prompt men to bestow fortunes, that otherwise might bring fortune and prestige, to the common assets of the world? We believe, too, that this record bespeaks a splendid new kind of noblesse oblige. If it has been the good fortune of men to receive millions, it is becoming recognized as their human duty to give millions.

## THE SECOND-CLASS RATE AGAIN.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock's report makes it plain where Mr. Taft got his ideas about the "enormous subsidy to the newspapers." Mr. Hitchcock seems to feel very strongly about the cost of the second-class mail. To it he attributes nearly all the post-office losses. Sixty-four million dollars, or nearly four times the deficit for the past year, is the staggering figure that he chalks up against the cheap press rate. Handle this matter at cost, instead of far below cost as it is handled now, and the department would earn a fine surplus, even though rural delivery were extended on even smaller provocation than in the past, and our Congressmen and departmental chiefs dumped still larger quantities of franked trash into the mails.

Nobody expects, however, to raise the rate on this class of matter from 1 cent a pound to total cost, which is 9 cents a pound. That is one of those things that couldn't be done. What the President has asked is that the rate on magazines only be advanced, and probably that can be done. The President said nothing at all about the notorious perversion of the franking privilege by representatives and officials of the government, but we are glad to see that Mr. Hitchcock does recognize that it is there. In fact, he seems to bring himself to suggest that the privilege be abolished entirely.

The Times-Dispatch can view this matter quite without prejudice. It has little concern about its own rate. Any effort to raise the newspaper rate would be greeted by a country-wide howl, not merely from the affected press but from the affected newspaper readers, who would find the price of their paper rising steadily and evenly with the mail rate. We think this cheap rate for carrying the most popular of all reading matter has proven sound policy, with the most diffuse possible benefits, and there is no evidence whatever that the people desire to discontinue it just now. That some retrenchment and economy are possible in the magazine division has long been evident. Dozens of so-called magazines, really private advertising leaflets, catalogues and the like, could be eliminated from the list with great all-round advantage. Possibly an increase in the rate of legitimate periodicals would also be justified. Most of the loss, we take it, is with the periodical matter, and not with the newspapers. Magazines are carried vast distances, thousands upon thousands of copies going from coast to coast each month, while the newspaper moves only in a small radius from its point of publication. The average cost of transportation seems to be two and a half times as high for magazines as for newspapers. If rate-raising somewhere is a necessity, very likely this is the fairest place in the list for it. But we imagine there are, in addition to the frank, economies of administration and management which might well be looked into first.

## THE STATE'S DISGRACE AT HURLEY.

There were few of us who did not read with a personal sense of sadness the news that Virginia's fine record for observance and respect of the law had been rudely broken by the first lynching in years. This town of Hurley barely becomes a Virginia town at all. It is in that little noisily rural spot of land in the extreme western corner of the State, which serves as a thin bar between Kentucky and West Virginia. Hurley is only a few miles from either State. You can throw a stone from it into McDowell county, W. Va., of whose justice we have lately heard so much talk. The Hurley district is no doubt more characteristic of either of these two States than it is of Virginia. Yet it is Virginia to which it belongs, and Virginia whose name must suffer disgrace for its misdeeds. Hurley is able to swing Virginia over the great gulf which separates the States where lynching lawlessness is unknown from the States where it is known.

Some comments on the lynching States in these columns the other day ring hollow and pharisaical in the light of this outrage in Buchanan county. The same conditions lead to the same results, it appears, regardless of geographical lines or colors on the map. But the vast eternal differ-

ence between communities is the way in which they regard these outbreaks of red lawlessness, and conduct themselves toward those responsible for them. The lynchers of Henry Pennington will get little sympathy in Virginia. They must bear the resentment over the sullied good name which belongs to us all in common. There was no justification for an appeal to the rope in this case. Virginia has been making a name for herself for speedy justice in just such cases as these, and her judiciary is thoroughly responsive to emergency needs. Governor Swanson yesterday paid a fine tribute to the character and fearlessness of Judge William Burns, in whose jurisdiction this affair occurred. In all human probability Judge Burns's court would have meted out swift justice to Pennington had it been given a chance, but this the mob of Buchananites, with their passions flying free, declined to give. For this contemptuous defiance of the law, they should be punished severely according to the law. Judge Burns can and should hold court for the lynchers, since he is too late for the lynching, and should punish them for their crime without mercy.

Hurley can break and ruin the State's splendid record, built up with infinite forbearance and pride; it can bring a black blot on the State's reputation which will stand there, no matter what the future may bring forth; but it cannot make even a faint dent upon Virginia's deep-seated abhorrence of lawlessness and faith and pride in her courts. It cannot sway or color the State-wide hostility to lynching. That is supreme and fixed. We trust it will be strong enough so to make an example of these flouters of the law and the State's name—that it will be many a day before others are betrayed into emulating their example.

As far as that goes, why is a "storm's grip" always "icy?"

There are just ten candidates so far for the late Senator McLaughlin's place, though of course it must not be thought that this includes all the gentlemen in Mississippi who would like to be Senator.

At the risk of being considered willfully eccentric and iconoclastic, we desire to record the opinion that many wives give their husbands really excellent cigars on Sunday.

And here is Judge Lynch back among us again, not understanding, it seems, that we had permanently banished him from the State.

Doubtless the weatherman felt it incumbent upon him to show that he still has the punch.

Gifford Pinchot is far from being one to listen to gentlemen singing harmony, when it looks to Giff that there be no harmony.

Benefactors gave away \$141,250,000 in 1909, while malefactors were making a few dozen times as much.

But Mr. Carnegie could not secure peace in South America for \$20,000,000 or any other known or unknown price.

Even now the grand old Richmond water-vagon can afford a few fine seats near the back, where getaways can be effected with the least possible public attention.

If the Doctor has not insanity, at least his adherents must be conceded to be victims of the Cookworm.

The President need not have spent such a thundering time over the question, "What is whiskey?" Any prohibition orator could have told him in a minute and a half.

For Zelazka to get away from us really appears one of the very best things that could happen. Now why not let the whole Nicaraguan situation do the same?

It's about time that "Dr. Cook" was attaining recognized standing as a fighting word.

## STATE PRESS

Mr. Eggleston's Farming Plan. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. D. Eggleston is proponent of advanced ideas of the present sort. His plan to teach Virginia boys on Virginia farms as a part of the public school work of the State is the most promising proposition as a solution of this problem we have seen anywhere. Mr. Eggleston bases his idea upon the fact that the one great mistake made by the earth upon fair and honest terms without forming a devoted attachment for her. Those who in the past have deserted her for the cities have in the main been those who have attempted to rob her. Many succeeded in doing so, but they failed to enrich themselves. Mr. Eggleston's proposition contemplates an entire reversal of the old plan and idea and to begin it where it will do the greatest good—among the Virginia boys, who will be the Virginia farmers of the future—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

## A Monument to Maury.

Every patriotic American, and especially every true Virginian, will heartily approve the movement, inaugurated by the Alumnae Association of the State Normal School at Farmville, Va., to bring the life and work of that eminent son of Virginia, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, to the world's attention. It is with a sense of shame that Virginians must confess that the memory of this man has been too long neglected, while the lives and deeds of other men who have wrought since Maury's day, and who did less for their State and country, have been fittingly commemorated, not only in song and story, but in figures of bronze and piles of marble and granite. There may be some excuse for this neglect or some explanation of it that would absolve the people of Virginia from blame, but it is difficult to imagine what it is or why it has never been called for by those who are familiar with Maury's labors and achievements. Certainly the neglect should not be allowed to continue. A monument should be erected in honor of Commodore Maury, a great Virginian who rendered the world invaluable service in the charting of the seas. It is to be hoped that the movement launched by the patriotic women composing the Alumnae Association of the State Normal School at Farmville will prove a long step in that direction.—Herald-Courier.

## The State Committee and the Primary.

Everybody knows that the committee was violently zealous in behalf of the legalized primary system; it successfully concealed its emotions that is all. We hope that the committee will give a better imitation of obeying the instructions of the convention with regard to drawing up a platform for the Legislature than it gave of obeying the accompanying instructions to make such changes in the primary law as should tend to cheapen the expense of candidacy. If the individual voter of the State is dependent upon the action of the central committee for the protection of his ballot and the candidate for mercy to his purse, Heaven help the voter and the candidate! We have seen the central committee about the ballot in Norfolk some six years ago, and the experience of the last State primary as to the expense of candidacy speaks for itself.—Norfolk Landmark.

# KHEDIVE ABBAS TO VISIT MECCA

Ruler of Egypt to Make Pilgrimage to Shrine in Holy City.

## ROYAL WORKERS OF BAVARIA

Princes Heal the Sick, Help the Blind and Act as Engineers.

BY LA MARQUINE DE FONTENAY.  
 KHEDIVE ABBAS, the most important ruler of modern and old Mohammedan rulers, has recently announced that pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina which is incumbent upon all Muslims, he will start for the holy cities of Islam early next month, accompanied by his only wife, Ikbal Hanem, a former slave, and by his mother, the widowed Khedive, by birth a princess of the reigning house of Turkey. It is understood that they will make the trip from Suva to Jeddah by the Red Sea, from thence to Mecca and Medina by caravan, returning north from the birthplace of Mohammed by the newly constructed railroad.

The Sublime Porte has taken all the necessary steps to insure the safety and comfort of the Khedive's party and to protect them from being attacked, ambushed and perhaps captured by tribes of marauding Arabs, or else by the insurgent forces, who, which had been profitable, not only to plunder Abbas's party, but also to hold him, his wife and his mother for an enormous ransom. Abbas, as everyone knows, has for years been in a state of constant rebellion, and there are plenty of troops who have never succeeded in capturing him. If the Khedive were carried off to one of these, the insurgents would be able to demand a large sum of money, although the Porte has had at times as large an army as 60,000 men engaged in the endeavor to reduce the Khedive to submission. He has never yet succeeded in accomplishing his purpose.

The Khedive will be the first full-blooded ruler to visit the holiest cities of Islam, and from a political point of view it is a wonderfully clever move on his part, as it greatly enhances his prestige and influence throughout the Moslem world as well as strengthens his hold upon Arabia, as he has refused to endorse the nationalist extremists.

At Mecca he will undoubtedly be received with the greatest honor, for although the holy city was stormed and taken by the Egyptian army in the early part of the last century under Mehmet Ali, the founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, his army carrying the flag and sword throughout Arabia, he rendered the Khedive and the rulers of Egypt have made a point of sending each year a caravan, laden with gifts and offerings, to the prophet, Mecca, indeed, owes much of its present prosperity to the magnificent generosity of the Khedives of Egypt and of their rich Moslem subjects.

It may be taken for granted that the example set by the Khedive, who received a purely European education at the Imperial Theresianum College at Vienna, and who speaks French and English without any trace of an accent, will be followed in due course by the new Sultan of Turkey, who, being rendered much more easy and shorter than in ancient times, thanks to the railroad, which extends from Damascus to a point half way between Medina and Mecca.

## Royal Workers.

It is doubtful whether there is any reigning house of Europe that compares in its ranks so many useful citizens as that of Bavaria. Prince Louis Ferdinand, who holds the grade of surgeon-general in the Spanish and Bavarian armies, besides being a Bavarian general, is also the leading obstetrician of the kingdom, and has brought innumerable young Bavarians into the world, his father, King Ludwig, is a successful opera singer, and his mother, the late Duchess Charles Theodore of Bavaria, had some 8,000 successful operations for cataract at his credit at the time of his death—operations confined almost entirely to the poor.

And now his son, who takes his place as the chief of the ducal branch of the ancient sovereign house of Wittelsbach, namely, Duke Louis William, is distinguishing himself as an engineer, devoting himself more especially to the construction of locomotives and of machinery. After graduating from all the technical colleges at Munich and elsewhere in Germany, he has lately been pursuing his studies under an incognito name, at the University of Zurich, which enjoys world-wide fame in connection with its technical instruction of the highest order. The young duke, who is now twenty-seven years of age, and who is a brother of the new Queen of the Belgians and of the future Queen of Bavaria, proposes, like his father before him, to place his knowledge and experience wholly at the service of his native land, for he is very rich, and his income from the crown alone amounts to over \$1,000,000, added to which, he enjoys as chief of the ducal house of Wittelsbach the control of its vast estates, not only in Bavaria, but also in Austria and in Germany. He is still unmarried, has a younger brother, Duke Francis, and an aged uncle, his father's elder brother, Duke Louis, who was compelled to resign his chiefship of the line owing to his morganatic marriages to actresses—first, in 1859, to Henriette Mendel, created Baroness Wallerste, and in 1882 to Antonie Barth, created Baroness von Bartolf.

## Power of Law Lords.

Although England's Parliament has been dissolved and is generally supposed to have gone entirely out of existence, since even the peers cannot resemble for legislative duty until they have received in due form their summons to the House of Lords, there is one element thereof that remains in force and which remains in force. The House of Lords is not only a legislative body, but it is also the highest tribunal of the realm, and by the terms of a statute specially enacted in 1876 provision was made to enable the sovereign to authorize the law members of the House of Lords to hear and determine appeals during the dissolution of Parliament, and this power is now to sit in the House of Lords at such times as might appear expedient.

## Buying Monaco.

Roland Bonaparte, Prince Constantin Radziwille, Edmond Blanc, M. Maréchal, and the fellow-owners of the "Cercle des Etrangers," which is the official title of the great public gambling establishment at Monte Carlo, have just bestowed a special of Monaco by arranging to furnish them with all their gas and electric lighting in

side the houses, also telephone service, all free of cost. The gambling establishment already relieves the citizens of the principality of every ventage of taxation, pays the civil list of the sovereign, for the maintenance of the opera and of the theatre, with high-priced, first-class artists; defrays the expenses of all public works, the stipends of the bishop and clergy; the cost of the street lighting, road repairing, water rate, police, judiciary, etc. In fact, the owners of the gambling establishment are enabled by the colossal profits which they derive from the tables, to pay every conceivable expense of the principality of Monaco, besides having money enough left to pay huge sums, in the shape of blackmail and hush money, to the Parisian and continental stockholders.

The furnishing of the householders of Monaco with free lighting and telephoning is something new, however, and if matters proceed at the present rate, we shall have the Cercle des Etrangers paying for the clothes of the subjects of Prince Albert for their board, and paying the expenses of their trips of pleasure abroad. There is, indeed, no knowing where this condition of affairs will end. (Copyright, 1909, by the Brentwood Company.)

# Borrowed Jingles

CONSOLATION.  
 The morning light is dim and late,  
 My spirits droop and languish;  
 With the day would kindly wait,  
 And labor would not nag.  
 The situation, though is not  
 With comfort here,  
 My buckwheat cakes are smoking hot,  
 The maple syrup is clear.  
 The maple syrup is clear.

Last night with friends I tarried long,  
 Though knowing I should rest;  
 A tender captivated with a song  
 The girl I liked the best.  
 This morning, looking in the glass,  
 I mourn my hapless lot;  
 But never mind, I tell it pass—  
 The buckwheat cakes are not.

The day looms up before me dark.  
 A day with cares beset;  
 I feel I'm quite an easy mark—  
 My spirit's drooping and I fret.  
 With joy I see the buckwheat cakes  
 Send out their fragrant steam;  
 The maple syrup hunger wakes—  
 The breakfast is a dream.  
 The day's no longer dark and cold;  
 My spirit's steady as a rock;  
 My spirit's arrogant and bold  
 And life is passing sweet.  
 And girl may have her tender snaf.  
 And happy be her lot;  
 For her I do not care a rap—  
 While buckwheat cakes are hot.—Chicago News.

## MERELY JOKING.

The Modern Sort.  
 "Yes, my poor brother was killed by a snake."  
 "Indeed, in South Africa."  
 "No, no, no,"—Boston Transcript.  
 In San Francisco.  
 "I see that wildest meat is in demand among the warring tribes of Chinatown."  
 "That's the idea."  
 "They believe that to eat it makes them braver. The vendors are reaping a harvest."  
 "No doubt, I'd keep a pretty close eye on my mine ore if I lived in one of those neighborhoods."—Pittsburg Post.

When Resolutions are New.  
 "The psychological moment counts for much."  
 "That's right. Almost any town could be voted dry along about the first of January."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Perishable Goods.  
 "I notice you order lots of ice-cream during the holidays."  
 "Yes, I like to order 'ice-cream sent home.'"  
 "Because it is about the only thing mother will eat her share of, and not try to save it until next day for one of the children."—Houston Chronicle.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no names or stamps valued and no donors' names will be given.

Vermion on Dogs.  
 Rev. J. W. Heckman, Emporia, Va., sends us the following prescription for vermion on dogs in reply to the query of "Subscriber," Milford, Va.: Karosene oil, 1 pint; melted lard, 1/2 pound; spirits turpentine, 1/4 gill. Mix and shake well. Rub on dog thoroughly, and let it remain on the dog all day; then wash off with soap and water. If all are not killed, apply a second time in the same manner.

Largest Academic Fraternity.  
 What is the membership of the largest academic fraternity in America and the name of its SUBSCRIBER? Delta Kappa Epsilon, with a membership of 16,500. Phi Delta Theta is second, with a membership of 16,460.

Daily Papers in Galveston, Tex., Etc.  
 Will you please answer the following questions: 1. What are the leading daily papers in Galveston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Cal.? 2. What is the form of government of these cities, commission or Council and Mayor?

ENTHUSIASM OF SCIENCE.  
 Quick Acceptance and Prompt Rejection of Science—A Case in Point.  
 The adverse opinion of New York surgeons concerning Dr. Jonnesco's new anesthetic might have been expected. That the Roumanian physician has an anesthetic is admitted, and it is admitted that it is useful in some cases. But physicians who do not claim that it was destined to take the place of chloroform or ether, nor has he proved that its use is free from the dangers which attend the use of other anesthetics. If science did not inspire enthusiasm and confidence, little progress would be made. But physicians would do well to control and guide their enthusiasm, do great harm in the world before they can be stopped by the more prudent members of the profession. There is a fanaticism of science as dangerous as the fanaticism of religion. Laymen would do well to hold fast to tried and proved methods and remedies until the doctors have reached something like unanimity in favor of the new.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Dying Year's Appeal.  
 My days are numbered; alas, how soon I must away! Time's seal is set! The end draws nigh! Who shall regret when I am gone, and chide a rune in memory of the joy I gave, or call me back when in my grave? The days were brimmed with joyous hours Which each and all did freely share, Some hearts meanwhile drank dregs of care. Life is mixed with thorns and flowers! Still all my days with hope shine bright And cheery as a beacon's light.

I strew sweet roses in mid June, Along green paths full many feet Tripped blithely while glad hearts did beat A gallop to the breezy tune, That thrilled the soul with peace sublime; I gave all free my precious time.

Throughout the world, on land and sea, My golden treasure have been cast; There is no spot that I have passed, Or turned away love's faith in me. In my fleet journey through vast space, I aided all the human race.

My spring and summer, autumn, too, Were filled with calm and cheerful days; Even winter's scowling jaws Have charms and blessings given you. My final hour is nearly done, Good-bye! my destined course is run. GEORGE SANDS JOHNSON.

Mark Twain's Masterpiece.  
 For our part, we are inclined to give Mark Twain is generally considered the best? READER. This is purely a question of opinion. For our part, we are inclined to give this honor to "Huckleberry Finn." This is in some respects one of the most remarkable books ever written in America. In it, Mr. Clemens uses his most poignant wit, his best powers of description and his most searching character study. In addition, he vividly presents a picture of Western life altogether novel and interesting.

Meeting of the Assembly.  
 When will the Legislature meet? How long will its sessions continue? CITIZEN. The Legislature meets January 12, and will sit for sixty days.

Location of Camp Site.  
 Please tell us whether the State Military Board has ever decided on the location of the camp site. What places are being considered? When will the decision be reached? INQUIRER. The board has not yet made its choice, though it has held several meetings and has examined a number of sites submitted to it. The places most prominently mentioned for the

# A Prosperous New Year

Will be yours if you open a Savings Account and save something every month.

We Furnish the Banks



# Merchants National Bank,

"Safest for Savings"  
 CORNER MAIN AND ELEVENTH STREETS.